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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/624,328	07/22/2003	John McMichael	13024/38627A	6971
4743	7590	09/26/2005	EXAMINER	
MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP 233 S. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 6300 SEARS TOWER CHICAGO, IL 60606			JONES, DWAYNE C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1614	

DATE MAILED: 09/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/624,328

Applicant(s)

MCMICHAEL ET AL.

Examiner

Dwayne C. Jones

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 10-15 and 19-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8, 9 and 16-18 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/17/03; 3/22/04</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. Claims 1-28 are pending.
2. Claims 1-7, 10-15, and 19-28 are rejected.
3. Claims 8, 9, and 16-18 are objected.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statements filed on October 17, 2003 and March 22, 2004 have been reviewed and considered, see enclosed copies of PTO FORMS 1449.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 8, 9, and 16-18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 10-15, 19-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to

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reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

8. *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 119 F.3d 1559, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 523 U.S. 1089, 118 S.Ct. 1548 (1980), holds that an adequate written description requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties, “not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention.” *Eli Lilly*, 119 F.3d at 1566. The Federal Circuit has adopted the standard set forth in the Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) Guidelines for *Examination of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, 1 “Written Description” Requirement* (“Guidelines”), 66 Fed. Reg. 1099 (Jan. 5, 2001), which state that the written description requirement can be met by “showing that an invention is complete by disclosure of sufficiently detailed, relevant identifying characteristics, “including, inter alia, “functional characteristics when coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure....” *Enzo Biochem, Inc. v. Gen-Probe.*, 296 F.3d, 316, 1324-25 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (quoting Guidelines, 66 Fed. Reg. At 1106 (emphasis added)). Moreover, although *Eli Lilly* and *Enzo* were decided within the factual context of DNA sequences, this does not preclude extending the reasoning of those cases to chemical structures in general. *Univ. of Rochester v. G.D. Searle & Co.*, 249 F. Supp.2d 216, 225 (W.D.N.Y 2003).

9. There is insufficient descriptive support for the phrases bi-polar disorder, agoraphobia, attention deficit syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome in the instant specification with an adequate written description through disclosure or even via

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examples or direction. In addition, the instant specification does not describe what is meant by the phrases bi-polar disorder, agoraphobia, attention deficit syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome. Structural identifying characteristics of the phrases bi-polar disorder, agoraphobia, attention deficit syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome.

There is no evidence that there is any per se structure/function relationship between the phrases bi-polar disorder, agoraphobia, attention deficit syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome. The instant specification does provide an adequate written description for the phrases bi-polar disorder, agoraphobia, attention deficit syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome. Accordingly, these claims fail to comply with the written description requirement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Kordower et al. Kordower et al. teach of the administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) for the treatment of neurological diseases, (see pages 21 and 28). In addition, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

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Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Gnahn et al. Gnahn et al. teach of the administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) for the treatment of neurological diseases, (see pages 46 and 50). In addition, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

14. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

15. Claims 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kordower et al. Kordower et al. teach of the administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) for the treatment of neurological diseases, (see pages 21 and 28). In addition, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Moreover, the determination of a specific range of a dosage having the optimum therapeutic index is well with the level of one having ordinary skill in the art, and the artisan would be motivated to determine optimum amounts to get the maximum effect of the drug while minimizing unwanted and/or adverse side effects. Hence, the reference makes obvious the instantly claimed subject matter.

16. Claims 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gnahn et al. Gnahn et al. teach of the administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) for the treatment of neurological diseases, (see pages 46 and 50). In addition, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the

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claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Moreover, the determination of a specific range of a dosage having the optimum therapeutic index is well with the level of one having ordinary skill in the art, and the artisan would be motivated to determine optimum amounts to get the maximum effect of the drug while minimizing unwanted and/or adverse side effects. Hence, the reference makes obvious the instantly claimed subject matter.

17. Claims 1-7, 11-15, and 19-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frey, II et al. of U.S. Patent Application Publication No.

2003/0072793 A1. Frey, II et al. teach of the administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) for the treatment of disorders or disease of the CNS, (see paragraphs 50, 51, and, 169). In addition, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. Moreover, the determination of a specific range of a dosage having the optimum therapeutic index is well with the level of one having ordinary skill in the art, and the artisan would be motivated to determine optimum amounts to get the maximum effect of the drug while minimizing unwanted and/or adverse side effects. Hence, the reference makes obvious the instantly claimed subject matter.

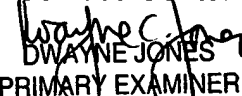
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to D. C. Jones whose telephone number is (571) 272-0578. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 8:30 am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Low, may be reached at (571) 272-0951. The official fax No. for correspondence is (571)-273-8300.

Also, please note that U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications are no longer supplied with Office actions. Accordingly, the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications are available for download via the Office's PAIR, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. As an alternate source, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site (www.uspto.gov), from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications may be obtained from Private PAIR only. For more information about PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov> Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 1-866-217-9197 (toll free).


DWAYNE JONES
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Tech. Ctr. 1614

September 20, 2005